

Alexandria

AND COMMERCIAL

Advertiser

INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. III. J

MONDAY, JANUARY, 31 1803.

NO. 660.

Public Vendue.

On TUESDAY,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue
Store,
Rum in hogheads and barrels.
French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Chocolate
White and brown Soap } in boxes,
Mould and dip'd Candles
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails;
Queen's Ware in crates,
FURNITURE, &c.
A L S O.

A variety of DRY GOODS,

Among which are,
Cloths, Coatings,
Kerseymeres, Duffils,
Plains and Kerseys,
Negro Cottons, Serges,
Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes and Rusfels,
Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silefia do.
Platillas,
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslins and Muslin Hand's,
India Muslins and Table Cloths
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Silk Stockings,
Coloured Threads, Hats,
Plated Candlesticks,
And sundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

January 26.

Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue
Store, the corner of King and Union
streets.

Rum in hhds. and barrels,
Whiskey in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks,
Wine in pipes and quarter casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queen's Ware, and

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS.
—AMONG WHICH ARE—
Broad Cloths, Irish Linens,
Cassimeres, Calicos,
Kerseys, Threads,
Coatings, Chintzes,
Hathicks, Bedticks,
Fearnought, Osnaburgs,
Blankets, Sewing Silks,
Planes, Mulin and Muslin
Negro Cottons, Handkerchiefs,
Worsted and other India Cottons, &c.
Stockings,
THOS. PATTEN, Auctioneer.

Jan. 26.

Madeira Wine.

Ricketts, Newton and Co.
Have just received a few pipes of fine
London particular, and to be sold cheap.

They have also,

One case of elegant OSTRICH
FEATHERS; will be sold low by the case.

Jan. 18.

Just received,
And landing on Merchant's Wharf,

A SMALL CARGO OF
TURK'S ISLAND SALT.
and one of LIVERPOOL FINE, on very
reasonable terms, if taken from on board.

A L S O.

Ten quarter casks of Sherry
WINE. For Sale, by

W. HODGSON.

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

Have just received & for Sale,
A QUANTITY OF
Wool & Cotton CARDS,
70 Tons Plaster of Paris,
10 hds. and 20 barrels Sugar,
10 hhds. Rum,
1000 bushels of Lisbon Salt,
1000 do. Turk's Island Salt,
1000 Reams Puff Paper,
50 do. Wrapping do.
1 Case Dutch Quills,
20 Boxes Havannah Sugars,
2 hhds. Loaf Sugar,
1 do. Sewing Twine and Shoe Thread,
1 do. fine hatched Flax,
50 boxes brown and Cattle Soap,
50 do. dipt Candles,
5 casks fine old Rye Whiskey,
4 do. Apple and Peach Brandy,
Hyson, Hyson Skin, Young Hyson and
Imperial TEAS,
50 barrels Pork and Beef,
50 do. Shad and Herring.

They are giving *Cafe* for
Wheat, Flour, Flax-Seed, Rye, Corn, white
Pens, black eyed Peas, and have a constant sup-
ply of excellent Flour for family use, in bls. and
half barrels, and can furnish a few thousand
pounds bushels Wheat Bran.

Dec. 22.

PSALMODY.

M R. CHARLES DYER proposes, as
soon as a sufficient number of schol-
ars can be obtained, to open a school for
teaching CHURCH MUSIC. Particu-
lars may be known by applying to Mr.
Andrew Janiefon.

Jan. 21.

THOMAS SIMMS
HAS JUST RECEIVED AND FOR
SALE,

One hoghead JAMAICA SPIRITS,
warranted 7 years old.

ALSO,

Sweet China Oranges,

Salmon in bls. or less quantity, of a
superior quality,
Rhode-Island Cyder,
A quantity of excellent Potatoes,
Groceries of all kinds.

Jan. 19.

JUST RECEIVED,
And to be sold at private sale by the sub-
scriber,

Creme de Menthe in bottles,
Creme de Noyau do.
Creme de Citronelle do.
Creme D'Absinthe do.
Essence of Bergamot do.
Do. of Lemon do.
Do. of Thyme do.
Castor Oil of an excellent quality do.

THOS. PATTEN.

Jan. 1.

Forty Dollars Reward.

S TOLEN or strayed from the subser-
ber's Waggon, at Hildebrand's Ta-
vern, seven miles from Frederick Town
on the George Town road, on the night
of Monday the 2d instant, a light chestnut
foal STUD HORSE, eight years old,
sixteen hands high, has a star and small
blaze in his face, one hind foot white, a
natural split in one of his hind hoofs, from
the point to the hair, a long tail lately
roughly cut, trots and paces, but inclines
to the latter, a blemish on one of his eyes,
occurred by a stroke of a whip, and is
rubbed with the chains and breechbands;
had on a halter, chain and collar. The
above reward will be paid for the horse
and thief, if stolen, or Twenty Dollars for
returning the horse to the subscriber, liv-
ing on Licking Creek, Washington Coun-
ty Maryland.

BENJAMIN BEAN.

Jan. 27.

To Rent,

Possession given immediately,
A large Brick Warehouse ad-
joining R. Newton and Co. and a com-
fortable Dwelling House, on Prince street
or particulars enquire of

RICKETTS, NEWTON & Co.

Jan. 18.

COTTON & STEWART

Have just received a large and general as-
sortment of
BOOKS

In the different branches of Literature.

Also,

ALMANACS

For 1803,

With a general assortment of
Dr. Church's Patent Medicines.
Which they offer wholesale or retail to
public at very reduced prices.

Just Received,

And for sale by the Subcriber, at his store
corner of Prince and Union streets,

15 Pipes Madeira Wine,

10 do. 4th proof Brandy,

5 do. New-England Rum,

2 do. Holland Gin,

3 Quarter casks Catalonia red Wine,

3 Kegs Annfield Cordial,

14 boxes dipt Candles,

Sugar in hhds. and barrels,

Coife and Pepper in bags,

Hyson Skin and Souchong Tea,

Jamaica Rum and Malaga Wine,

Raisins in kegs and boxes,

Leiper's Snuff in half barrels and kegs

Men's coarse and fine shoes,

Womens' Morocco and fancy kid do.

And eight Bales of INDIA GOODS, con-
sisting of Marmooches, Emteries, Guzzinahs, Mo-
hanas, Gungies, Checks and Calicoes, and a few
pieces China and Lunge-Hankerchiefs, and Ra-
vens Duck. A large quantity of RED SOAL-
LEATHER, and a few barrels Tanner's best
brown CIL.

BENJ. SHREVE, jun.

FOR SALE,

A likely MULATTO GIRL,
between fifteen and sixteen years of age,
accustomed to wait in the house. Enquire
of the Printer hereof.

Dec. 23.

FOR SALE,

SIXTY NEGROES that
have been well treated and brought up, of
all ages and both sexes; house servants &
mechanics, but mostly plantation Negroes.
Information may be had by applying to
the Printer hereof.

Dec. 6.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust,

from Owen Roberts to the subscriber,
on the third Monday in February next,
if fair, if not, the next fair day, will
be exposed to sale for ready money, on
the premises,

One moiety of that LOT of
GROUND, in the City of Washington,
described in the plan of the city by the
number eighteen, in the square number
one hundred and sixty eight; fronting
fifty nine feet upon the Pennsylvania ave-
nue, and extending back one hundred and
seven feet seven inches: Upon the pre-
mises is erected a two story brick dwell-
ing house, and the lot is under a mortgage
to secure the payment of fifteen hundred
dollars, subject to which it will be sold

JAMES KEITH.

January 18.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust from
John D. Orr to the Subcriber, to secure
the payment of a debt due to Colin Auld,
will be exposed to sale, for ready money,
on the 1st day of March next, at the
Coffee House, in the Town of Alexan-
dria,

JOSEPH DYSON,

A QUANTITY OF

FRESH ORANGES,

By the hundred or smaller quantity.

Jan. 10.

Cash given for rags

Mechanic Relief Society.

THE members will please to observe
that a quarterly meeting of the society
will be held on Wednesday the 2d Februa-
ry, at 6 o'clock in the evening, at Mr.
Mott's tavern.

J. V. THOMAS, Sec'y.

Jan. 29.

The Relations of THOMAS

DILLON, late of Colpepper or Fluvanna
County, in the State of Virginia, are in-
tended to be hereby informed, that he is
no more, and that some property left by
the deceased is in my possession, as a Cor-
NER of the county of Alexandria, in the
District of Columbia.

Printers of newspapers contiguous
to either of the aforesaid counties are
requested to insert the preceding notice in
their respective papers.

ELISHA C. DICK.

Jan. 29.

Sale of Furniture.

On FRIDAY, the 11th of Feb. next, will
be sold at 3 o'clock, p. m. at the dwell-
ing house of Peter Cooke, on Prince
between Pitt and St. Asaph streets,

A variety of Household and
Kitchen Furniture, Plate, Glass, China,
&c. Also, two Piano-Fortes.

To Rent—The House in which
he now lives.

Jan. 29.

NOTICE.

I AM ordered, thus publicly to call on
those citizens of Alexandria, who have
not paid up their corporation taxes, to
come forward and discharge the same, on
or before the fourth day of February next,
or I shall be under the necessity of publish-
ing their names as defaulters, and their
goods and chattels must be subject to im-
mediate distress and sale, to discharge the
amount of taxes due.

GEORGE DRINKER, Collector.

Jan. 29.

For Sale.

FOR SALE,
A very likely Malatto LAD,
about 18 years of age, well qualified for
Gentleman's servant.—Apply to the
inter.

Jan. 29.

ALIKELY NEGRO GIRL, about

16 years of age.

Apply to the Printer.

De. 18.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale by
SAMUEL BISHOP,

(Price 25 Cents.)

PITT & HIS STATUE,

A SATIRICAL POEM.

By Peter Pindar.

Jan. 19.

The Freeholders & Housekeepers

in the Town of Alexandria,

WILL please to take notice, that a
POLL will be opened at the court house,
in the council chamber, on the 8th day
of February next, at 10 o'clock in the
forenoon, for the purpose of choosing 12
fit and able men, being Freeholders, to
represent the Corporation, as Mayor, Al-
dermen and Common Councilmen, for the
present year.

GEORGE DRINKER,

Town Serjeant.

Alexandria, January

10, 1803.

CONGRESS
OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, January 26.

Mr. Jones introduced the following motion with a few prefatory remarks.

Resolved, That the repeal of the discriminating duties on foreign tonnage and merchandize imported in foreign vessels recommended by the committee of commerce and manufactures, in their report on that subject made on the 10th instant, shall not extend to foreign ships or vessels, or the articles imported therein from the colonies or dependencies of any foreign nation, unless the ships and vessels of the United States shall enjoy the same privileges in the navigation and trade between the United States and such colonies or dependencies as are or may be allowed to the ships and vessels of the nation to which such colonies or dependencies may belong.

Referred to a committee of the whole to whom was referred the report of the committee of commerce and manufactures on countervailing duties.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the report of a select committee on so much of the President's Message as relates to a warfare with Tripoli, &c. Mr. Varnum in the chair.

The resolution, with which the report concludes, authorizing the procuring four ships of war not exceeding 16 guns each was agreed to without a division; when the committee rose and the house immediately confirmed their report, and ordered a bill to be brought in.

Mr. Hill, from the committee on the memorial from certain inhabitants of Wilmington (N. C.) made a report, with an accompanying bill.

The report concludes with a resolution that the memorial be referred to the Secretary of State to be laid before the President.

The report was agreed to, and the bill referred to a committee of the whole.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for the importation of ordnance, arms, &c. Mr. Varnum in the chair.

Mr. Rutledge proposed an amendment, for extending the right of importation, duty free, to individuals as well as states.

Messrs. Bacon and S. Smith said a few words against, and Messrs. Macon and Rutledge in favor of the amendment, which, on the question being taken, it was lost.

Ayes 36: Noes 45.

The committee then rose and reported the bill without amendment.

On taking the question on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading, the Yeas and Nays were required, and were Yeas 45: Nays 49.

The refusal to engross is equivalent to a rejection of the bill.

The house went into committee of the whole.

Mr. Dawson in the chair—on the bill for laying out a new road in the county of Washington.

Mr. Varnum moved to strike out the 1st section. He thought that if any, a general provision should be made.

Mr. Griswold objected to other parts of the bill, concluding with Mr. Varnum as to the 1st section.

Mr. Dennis moved that the committee should rise, in which case he would move for a recommitment of the bill to a select committee, with instructions to report a bill making general provisions on the subject of roads within the territory of Columbia.

This motion was carried without a division: the committee rose, and were refused leave to sit again; when Mr. Dennis's motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Mitchell, the house went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Dawson in the chair, on the bill for the encouragement of learning and the promotion of the useful arts.

Mr. Bayard moved to amend the section so as to extend the privilege of obtaining patents to aliens as well as citizens.

On this motion a debate ensued until the hour of adjournment.

Messrs. Bayard, S. Smith and Early supported, and Messrs. Randolph, Griswold and Mitchell opposed the motion.

On the question being put, the motion was lost.

Ayes 19, Noes 44.

Thursday Jan. 27.

Mr. John C. Smith, from the committee of Claims, reported on the memorial of the Mayor and Commonalty of Alexandria, respecting the expences incurred for quarantine, that it would be expedient to pass a law respecting the quarantine; but that the request of the memorialists to be reimbursed monies expended by them being unreasonable, ought not to be granted.

Referred to a committee of the whole house to-morrow.

Dr. Mitchell presented a memorial from a number of mechanics of the city of New-York, against the repeal of discriminating duties.

On motion of Mr. Nicholson a committee was appointed to enquire whether it is expedient to make any, and if any, what alterations in the acts for the establishment of a marine corps, and for fixing the rank and pay of the commanding officer.

Mr. Griswold presented a memorial from eleven of the late circuit judges of the United States, representing that they have been divested by law of their judicial duties, and requesting Congress to define the duties to be performed by them, and to assign some judicial tribunal competent to a decision of their claim for salary.

Mr. Griswold moved a reference of the memorial to a select committee.

Mr. Gregg moved a reference to the committee of Claims.

Mr. Randolph moved a reference to a committee of the whole House.

This last motion, after debate, prevailed, Ayes 53.

Mr. Randolph moved that it be made the order of the day for that day.

Mr. Griswold moved that it be made the order for to-morrow.

Mr. Randolph's motion prevailed.

When the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Dawson in the chair.

Mr. Griswold then submitted two resolutions.

The first to provide by law for defining the duties of the circuit judges.

The second to provide by law for submitting to judicial decision the right of the judges of the circuit court to compensation.

After debate, the committee divided on the first resolution—Ayes 34, Noes 56—lost.

And on the second resolution Ayes 35, Noes 57, lost.

Mr. Varnum then submitted a resolution—that the prayer of the petition ought not to be granted, and that the petitioners have leave to withdraw their petition—which was carried without a division.

The committee rose, and reported this resolution, which was agreed to; the Yeas and Nays being called; Yeas 61, Nays 37.

(A more detailed statement hereafter.)

The Speaker laid before the House a memorial and remonstrance from the citizens of Alexandria, against a territorial legislature.

From the NEW-YORK EVENING POST.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

NO. IX.

In our last number it was shewn that there had been a manifest violation on the part of Spain of an essential article in her treaty with us; and we concluded with an appeal to the American reader if it was not a case loudly demanding the prompt and vigorous intercession of our government. This appeal from the press has been rendered necessary by culpable neglect on the part of our Chief Magistrate. The Constitution of the United States expressly enjoins it upon him to give to Congress from time to time, information of the state of the Union and to recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. And if in place of sending a message to congress which instead of giving information, seems only calculated and intended to tickle the ears of the populace, he had condescended to address them as his predecessors always did, and had laid before them the real state of the Union and recommended such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, this state of discussion would have been unnecessary. Mr. Jefferson has taken great care to tell the people that the nation is in the

most flourishing circumstances, both abroad and at home, that he and his administration have substituted economy in the place of past extravagance and that they have got a power of money now in the Treasury: He has, however, preserved an entire silence as to the conduct of Spain, and he has been extremely cautious to say nothing which might give umbrage to France. True, he has said, that if a certain something shall happen, which has happened, it may make a change in the aspect of our foreign relations, but this is so charmingly ambiguous, that not one in a thousand can make a guess what it means, and it has the advantage too of being explained as circumstances may require, to mean any thing, or nothing. Yet this is the way in which our gracious President has fulfilled the duty enjoined on him by the constitution.

To afford the people some of that information which they have in vain looked for from their chief Magistrate, has been our object; and we shall finish this part of the subject by shewing what measures as to Spain, might safely, according to the law of nature and nations, be recommended as necessary and expedient. We have seen, that what is called perfect right, as secured to us by treaty has been violated, under colour of a false interpretation of its obvious meaning. This is most completely contrary to the faith of treaties, and he who resorts to it, says Vattel, either wantonly sports with a sacred faith, or betrays that he is not unconscious how shameful it is to be without it; in truth he would act like a dishonest man, yet keep, the reputation of probity—he is an hypocrite who adds dissimulation to crime.

Having received this material injury from Spain, the question now remaining is, how are we to proceed to obtain redress. Two ways only present; negociaiton and war: they shall be separately examined.

There are cases when it is required of a nation to try the first of these methods, before it would be justified in the eyes of the world for having recourse to the second. Such are all cases where the right in question is a doubtful one. Here nature gives us no right to have recourse to force, till mild and pacific methods have been found ineffectual. Again, it is necessary to distinguish between essential rights and those of less importance, for in respect to these a very different conduct is to be observed. A regard for the happiness of human society exacts it of us, that we should be open to reconciliation, to mediation and conferences when only interests of minor consequence are concerned.—Even in these cases, if one of the parties is deaf to negociaiton or compromise, the other is then justified in having recourse to force.

But if any one attempt to rob a nation of an essential right, or a right without which it could nothope to subsist, or which was absolutely necessary to any considerable portion of its members, then the republic will only take counsel from its courage. Does the controversy relate to a right that is clear, certain, and incontestable? The nation if it has sufficient strength may boldly pursue and defend it, without putting it to a compromis.—Shall we suffer to be contested and debated a thing manifestly belonging to us, and which is disputed without the least shade of right?

From the indispensable obligation which nature imposes on all nations to cultivate justice which regard to each other, results the right of every state, not to suffer any one of its privileges to be taken away, or any thing which lawfully belongs to it, for in opposing this, it acts in conformity to all its duties and therefore in consists the right.

The right is perfect, that is, it is accompanied with the using force to make it observed. In vain would nature give us a right not to suffer injustice; in vain would it oblige others to be just with respect to us, if we could not lawfully make use of force when they refused to discharge their duty. The just would be at the mercy of fraud and injustice, and all their rights would soon become useless. In vain does nature prescribe to nations, as well as to individuals, the care of their self-preservation, and of advancing their own perfection and happiness, if it does not give them the right to preserve themselves from every thing that can render this care ineffectual. We have then in general the right of doing whatever is necessary to the discharge of our duties. Every nation, as well as every man, has therefore a

right not to suffer any other to obstruct its preservation, its perfection and happiness, that is, to preserve itself from all injury. It is this right of self preservation from all injury, which is called the right of security.

When an injury is done, the right of security authorizes the offended to endeavour to obtain a compleat reparation, and if necessary, to employ force for that purpose.

Every one is permitted to recede from his rights, to abandon a just subject of complaint, or to forget an injury. But the conductor of a nation is not, in this respect, so free as a private person. The latter may hear only the voice of generosity, and in an affair which interests none but himself alone, deliver himself up to the pleasure he finds in doing good, to his love of peace and tranquility.

The representative of a nation, the sovereign, cannot consult himself, cannot abandon himself to his own inclination. He ought to regulate his conduct on the greatest advantage of the state, combined with the universal good of human nature, from which it is inseparable." "The rights of the nation are benefits, of which the sovereign is only the administrator, and he ought to dispose of them no farther, than as he has reason to presume that the nation itself would dispose of them. And as to what relates to injuries; it is often laudable in a citizen generously to pardon them. He lives under the protection of the laws, the magistrate knows how to defend, or to revenge him on the ungrateful and miserable wretches, who emboldened by his goodness offend him anew. A nation has not the same defence: seldom is it safe for it to dissemble or to pardon an injury, unless it be manifestly in a situation to crush those who are so rash as to dare to offend it. It is then glorious to pardon those who acknowledge their faults:

Parere subjectis & debellare superbos: and it may do this with safety. But between powers that are nearly equal, suffering an injury, without requiring a compleat satisfaction, is almost always imputed to weakness or cowardice; it is the means of soon receiving from them those that are the most atrocious."

Such are the principles to be found in the most celebrated writers on the laws of Nature and Nations, Grotius, Burlamaqui, Vattel; we have not been always exact in following the English translations or adding marks of quotation to every passage; the whole is taken from one or other of these distinguished writers.

[To be continued.]

BOSTON, January 21.

Captain Sargent from Malaga and Cadiz, was informed by the consul at the former place, that two Tripoline corsairs were off Alicant, and had captured a Swedish vessel in sight of the shipping there. At Cadiz, great preparations were making to celebrate the marriage of the prince of peace. The merchant ships were ordered from before the town, and the men of war brought ought of dock to fire salutes.

GUADALOUP INSURGENTS. The following documents were laid before the executive council of this commonwealth a few days since, who, we understand, have directed them to be forwarded to the senators of this state in congress to be submitted to the government of the United States.

Boston, 15th January, 1803.

SIR,
I have the honor to inclose to your excellency a representation of the chairman of the selectmen of Boston, in regard to three black men, aliens and foreigners, who have been sent here from the West Indies.

The passports of two of them, were shewn to me by the selectmen, about 15 days ago. By those documents it appears, that these have been engaged, claiming the rank of General officers, in the parties hostile to each other in Guadaloupe; the third is in the character of a servant. By this, and other circumstances, of a similar nature, it appears, that the authority on the French islands in the West Indies, have adopted the plan of transporting to the United States, black people, whom the government there consider as having been engaged in a rebellion, whom they are afraid to retain there, and whom they do not incline to execute.

The plan is in itself derogatory to the general & particular governments of our no

daughters to the safety I conceive, that the principles of national security are incident to every

country, on the application of which, it is to be continued, until the session of the governor and council is over.

I am, with great respect, JAMES S.

Boston, Jan.

SIR,
I take the liberty to inform the attorney general, to say, in its issue, in consequence to the town of commonwealth at large, Captain Cushing, owned of this town, arrived on the island of Guadalupe, immediately made a return, that he had on board three men who had been forcibly put in by a French national. These men have been gene-ral blacks in that island, and have been servants to one Captain Cushing was fearful of some blame or penalty by characters here, and wished to the civil power. I consulted several of the town attorney, and rec-ommended some consideration best to keep them on board until the governor and cou-gether.

Captain Cushing infor-med to produce them when he will submit, with his examination, respecting the being put on board, furnished with passpo-rt to the American c-ral La Croix, the French island.

I am, sir, respectfully.

CHARLES

Honorable JAMES S.

P. S. Since writing informed, that the certain Coleworthy has with one black passenger by force.

BOSTON.

Be it known. That of January, A. D. 1803, William Harris, notary public, within and Suffolks, in the commonwealth, duly appo- and sworn, dwelling at Boston, personally came Cushing, late master and made solemn oath and annexed declaration,

In testimony whereof I have subscribed my name, of my office, at Boston, month and year first.

WILL

Know all men by these presents, Benjamin Cushing, late master of the Argo, from the port of Guadalupe, on the twenty-seventh day of January, being nearly ready to sail, my outward cargo was informed by the master that he was ordered to embark six negroes on an English vessel, and on enquiry they were brigandines, on board sufficient passage, remaining for the payment to the master. To his execu-tion, I promptly ordered, I would not violate the laws of the United States, to which and possibly at the time of his imprisonment, were on board; al-though the most northern of the West Indies, would freeze to death.

This the captain by recommending my

other to obstruct its
action and happiness,
itself from all injuries,
preservation from
called the *right of self*-

*done, the right of
offended to endeavor
complete reparation,
apply force for that*

*permitted to recede
abandon a just subject
get an injury. But
is not, in this
private person. The
the voice of generosity,
which interests none
ever himself up to
doing good, to his
happiness. The rea-
son, the sovereign,
cannot abandon
nation. He ought
on the greatest ad-
combined with the
man nature, from
.” “ The rights
of, of which the
administrator, and
of them no farther,
to presume that the
use of them. And
injuries; it is often
generously to par-
ticipate the protection
rate knows how to
him on the ungrate-
fulness, who embodi-
offend him anew,
same defence: sel-
dissimile or to par-
be manifestly in a
e who are so rash*

*It is then glori-
who acknowledge
ebellare superbos:
h safety. But be-
e nearly equal, suf-
ficient requiring a
almost always im-
wardice; it is the
ing from them those
ious.”*
les to be found in
ters on the laws of
Grotius, Burlama-
not been always
English translations
quotation to every
aken from one or
ed writers.
ined.]

January 21.
in Malaga and Ca-
the consul at the
Tripoline corsairs
and captured a Swe-
the shipping there.
tions were mak-
riage of the prince
nt ships were or-
own, and the men
dock to fire sa-

NSURGENTS.
nts were laid before
of this communi-
ce, who, we as-
cribed them to be for-
ers of this state is
erted to the govern-
ates.

January, 1803.

inclose to your ex-
on of the chairman
oston, in regard to
and foreigners, who
rom the West In-
vo of them, were
estmen, about 15
documents it ap-
en engaged, claim-
officers, in the par-
in Guadaloupe; the
of a servant. By
stances, of a simi-
that the authority
in the West Indian
of transporting it
people, whom the
der as having been
, whom they are
and whom they are
terrogatory to the
ments of our no

and dangers to the safety of the coun-
try. I conceive, that the right of rejecting
and expelling aliens and foreigners, is
upon the principles of national law, ne-
cessarily incident to every free independent
state. Impressed with these ideas, and
with a view to deter others from coming
here, on the application of the selectmen,
I concluded to cause these persons to be
committed, until the supreme executive
should be in session. To avoid this they
have continued on board the vessel which
brought them, with a view to land when
the governor and council should be assem-
bled.

I am, with great respect,
Your excellency's most humble servt,
JAMES SULLIVAN.
His excellency governor STRONG.

Boston, January 13, 1803.

SIR,
I take the liberty to ask your attention,
as the attorney general, to a subject which
may, in its issue, involve serious conse-
quences to the town of Boston and the
commonwealth at large. The brig Argo,
captain Cushing, owned by a merchant
of this town, arrived a few days since from
the island of Guadalupe. The captain
immediately made a representation to me,
that he had on board three black men, who
had been forcibly put in his vessel at sea,
by a French national cutter. Two of
these men have been general officers among
the blacks in that island, and the other
has been servant to one of them. Cap-
tain Cushing was fearful he should incur
some blame or penalty by introducing such
characters here, and wished to deliver them
to the civil power. I accordingly con-
sulted several of the magistrates and the
town attorney, and requested your opini-
on what should be done with them; af-
ter some consideration it was thought
best to keep them on board the vessel un-
til the governor and council should be to-
gether.

Captain Cushing informs me, he is ready
to produce them when demanded, and
will submit, with his sailors, to any ex-
amination, respecting the manner of their
being put on board. These blacks are
furnished with passports, or orders, to
repair to the American continent, from gen-
eral La Croix, the French commandant of
the island.

I am, sir, respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
CHARLES BULFINCH.
Honorable JAMES SULLIVAN, Esq.

P. S. Since writing the above, I am
informed, that the schooner Nancy, cap-
tain Coleworth has arrived this day
with one black passenger—put on board
by force.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
SUFFOLK, &c.

BOSTON.
Be it known. That on the 13th day
of January, A. D. 1803, before me, Wil-
liam Harris, notary public and justice of
the peace, within and for the county of
Suffolk, in the commonwealth of Massa-
chusetts, duly appointed, commissioned
and sworn, dwelling and practising in Bos-
ton, personally came captain Benjamin
Cushing, late master of the brig Argo,
and made solemn oath to the truth of the
annexed declaration, by him subscribed.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto
subscribed my name, and affixed the seal
of my office, at Boston, aforesaid the day,
month and year first above mentioned.

WILLIAM HARRIS.

Know all men by these presents, That I,
Benjamin Cushing, late master of the brig
Argo, from the port of Basseterre, in the
island of Guadalupe, do declare, that on
the twenty-seventh day of November last,
being nearly ready for sea, with a cargo
of sugar, (received in return for a part of
my outward cargo) bound to Boston, I
was informed by the captain of the port
that he was ordered by general La Croix,
to embark six negroes on the first Ameri-
can vessel, and on enquiry he apprized me
they were brigand chiefs, promising to put
on board sufficient provisions for their pas-
sage, remaining for some time totally si-
lent in regard to paying any passage mo-
ney. To his execution of the general's
order, I promptly objected, declaring, that
I would not violate the laws of the Uni-
ted States, to which I should be amenable,
and possibly at the expence of personal
imprisonment, were I to permit the
negroes on board; also that I was bound to
the most northern of the United States in
the Winter season and that the negroes
would freeze to death.

This the captain of the port obviated,
by recommending my drowning them. Fi-

nally, I declared that if he insisted on put-
ting the negroes on board, I should aban-
don the vessel, protest against their illegal
proceedings, and leave the island. After
this the captain of the port observed, that
he would inform general La Croix of my
determination, and what had passed be-
tween us.

On the evening of the same day (Nov.
27th) I was again applied to by the cap-
tain of the port, who again informed me,
that general La Croix had ordered him to
put only three (out of the six negroes) on
board my vessel. I replied, that I deemed
the crime as great for three, or one, as a
dozen, and that I would not receive them
on any condition whatever. On which
he solicited very hard, saying, it would be
very easy tipping them over board, after
my getting clear of the land, and that this
was the general's *avis*.

On the morning of the 28th of Nov.
the captain of the port informed me, that
I had general La Croix's permission to pro-
ceed to sea without any of the negroes. When
I proceeded to clear out my vessel; as the
duties amounted to considerable, I had suspended this, thinking it prudent
that all should be settled first respecting the
negroes, having put little confidence in the
servants of government.

On the evening of the 29th, I put my
pass on board the commocore's ship who
gave permission to proceed, accordingly I
weighed anchor, and while making sail the
man of war's boat came along side, with
orders not to proceed to sea till morning.
The next morning early I weighed anchor
and proceeded to sea, at which time the
national schooner Mosambique, capt. Lu-
cas, also weighed anchor and stood after
me. This was on Monday, and the con-
tinued chasing us until Wednesday morn-
ing, December 1st, at 8 o'clock, A. M.
Dogg Island then bearing N. three leagues
distance, when the schr hoisted a broad
national pendant and fired a gun to lea-
ward, which I took no notice of; know-
ing that he could not suppose us a stranger;
soon after he fired a shot near to us, when
I hove too; he then run up along side and
ordered me to send my boat on board
with my papers. Being unwell myself
at that time, I sent my mate with the ves-
sel's papers, with orders not to receive
any negroes, being suspicious this was in-
tended. Immediately on the mate's get-
ting on board the Mosambique he was
taken below by captain Lucas, under pre-
tence of looking at the papers, where he
remained probably ten minutes, when he
was ordered on board my vessel, but on
going into his boat, he found three negroes
in her. He then told captain Lucas it
was against his orders to take any negroes
on board the Argo, and requested the use
of a trumpet to speak with me, which
capt. Lucas refused him, making use of
the most abusive language, and bidding
him go on board & make sail immediately
and proceed directly on his course, threat-
ening, if he found the brig again among
the islands, to sink us; which orders I
was compelled to obey.

The negroes brought on board sufficient
provisions for six or seven days, and said
they were told by captain Lucas (who is
said to be nephew to General La Croix)
that the best of provisions and wine were
previously put on board my vessel for their
use.

One of the Negroes, from what I could
learn, was a principal chief of the Brigands
who capitulated with general La Croix,
about ten days previous to my failing,
and is a man of great activity and in-
trigue; one of the other two is said to
have been commandant at Basseterre,
where the Negroes first rose on the whites,
and a third appears to be a servant to the
two.

After receiving the Negroes on board
I made the best of my way for Boston, my
designated port, where I arrived safe the 29th
of December, in the year of our Lord
one thousand eight hundred and two.—
And the Negroes took their liberty and
quitted the brig Argo, under my com-
mand.

BENJAMIN CUSHING.
Boston, January 12, 1803.

PHILADELPHIA, January 26.
We are desirous to state, that the Cheva-
lier de Foronda wrote to the Spanish mini-
ster of Foreign relations, on the 14th of
November last, announcing that the yellow
fever had disappeared at Norfolk, Balti-
more and Philadelphia, and that the
Board of Health of Philadelphia, and
eighteen physicians had declared the
disease to be entirely dissipated. The com-
munication is made in order to correct any

erroneous impression which may have been
produced by the extract of a letter
from Cadiz, which appeared in this Ga-
zette of yesterday.

Alexandria Advertiser.

MONDAY, JANUARY 31.

“ The voice of wisdom is uniform, but folly
regards not her own actions.”

During the year 1794, whilst the
British were committing depredations upon
our commerce, the whole band of
democracy demanded immediate vengeance,
and founded their war whoop from one
extreme of the United States to the other.

They loudly maintained, that force, alone
would maintain our rights & that all attempt
by negotiation would prove not only
vain and useless but humiliating and dis-
graceful to the country. In the house of
representatives one measure of hostility
followed another in rapid succession, and
when president Washington checked their
mad career, by announcing his determina-
tion to try the effect of negotiation,
jacobin rage and fury rose to its height.
The conduct of the executive was denoun-
ced as supine and dastardly, and Washing-
ton was charged with “ treating the house
with indiginity” and “ want of common
decency” whilst every obscure and prom-
inent jacobin hastened to swell the tor-
rent of abuse in which they hoped to over-
whelm the administration. The wise and
dignified policy of the president was, how-
ever, unaffected by their venom; he pro-
ceeded with that decision and firmness for
which he was so eminently distinguished,
and transmitted the nomination of Mr.
Jay for the approbation of the senate.—

This measure was succeeded by a scene of
jacobin infamy which ought ever to be
remembered. Eight different attempts
were successively made in the senate to get
rid of the business by postponement, which
engaged the attention of that body for
more than two days. The last effort for
a postponement was made for the purpose of
introducing the following resolution.

Resolved, “ That any communications
to be made to the court of Great Britain,
may be made through our minister at that
court with equal facility and effect, and at
much less expence, than by an envoy ex-
traordinary; and that such an appointment
is at present inexpedient and unecces-
sary.”

The members of the senate who voted
in the affirmative on the question were,
Messrs. Brown, Burr, Butler, Edwards,
Gunn, Hawkins, Martin, Munroe, Rob-
inson, and Taylor.

Now, in the name of common sense,
how can the present administration, with
these proceeding staring them in the face,
pursue the policy they have adopted in re-
gard to Spanish aggression? British spoli-
ations extended only to our property a-
broad, in which also the Spaniards never
ceased to engage and frequently under cir-
cumstances of high aggravation; but the
injury in question is far more flagrant, and
as an insult, we have suffered none to
which it may be compared. Here is an
actual invasion of our territory, a forceable
disposition from our own soil, for such
must be accounted our place of deposit on
the Mississippi, as guaranteed by treaty.
How then can Mr. Monroe undertake the
mission offered to him under the present
circumstances? I should deem it impossi-
ble unless he abandons every thing like
CONSISTENCY.

(Gaz. U. S.)

* See the Aurora of April 29, 1794,
where a great variety of precious matter
on this subject may be found.

Extract of a letter received at Salem, dated
at Joanna (one of the Cormoro Islands)
August 10th, 1802.

“ The ship Neptune, Captain Simpson,
of Philadelphia, from the Isle of France,
bound to the east coast of Africa, was cast
away on the island of Patte, in the night
about 22 months ago. They were plun-
dered by the natives of almost every thing
they possessed. They made out to get to
a small port in the neighbourhood, where
the owner of the ship purchased a small
boat, and arrived here, and afterwards
went to Mosambique. Capt. Simpson &
Mr. Gant, the chief mate, remained here
some time and then departed in a boat for
the island of Madagascar. Mr. Gant left
behind him a memorandum in writing, in
which he stated that Mr. Stoddert, Secre-
tary of the Navy, was his uncle. It is
about 15 months since the Neptune's crew
were in Joanna.

“ A small ship has lately been at this
island, with 33 Frenchmen, who were con-
spirators against Bonaparte. They were
sent from France to the Seychell islands,
being banished on account of the con-
spiracy. The governor of Seychell felt him-
self obliged to send to the governor of the
Isle of France to take them away, as they
threatened to seize any vessel that touched
at the island. Gen. Magellan dispatched
a small ship and took them from Seychell,
and landed them here, where, during a
stay of only 20 days, 22 of them died,
among the rest General Kossinier, the prin-
cipal; the remainder, some sick and some
well, went in Arab vessels to Mombasa.

“ This place affords excellent water,
and a plenty of vegetables, fruit, &c and
there would be a great stock of bullocks
and goats, if the Madagascar people did not
come here and take them away. At times
this island has been invaded by 20 or
30,000 people from Madagascar; the last
time they came over with one thousand
boats, and were very near conquering the
island, as the inhabitants were reduced to
the greatest extremities, and shut up in
their principal town. They were at last
obliged to retire, but carried away many
of the Joanna people for slaves. I find
the people here to be a set of beggars, from
the king down to the poorest of them.”

AUGUST, Jan. 12.

On Sunday evening last, a gentleman
arrived in this city from the Natches,
which place he left on the 6th of Decem-
ber—he informs that the Governor Gene-
ral of New Orleans, had issued his official
orders to all the officers of government, to
hold themselves in readiness to deliver up
their respective offices; and he further
states, that the dragoons belonging to the
City of Orleans, had been sent down as far
as Pockemaine, to escort the French offi-
cers up by land on their arrival. This
gentleman confirms the shutting the port
of New Orleans, which has occasioned
great consternation among the inhabitants
of the Western World.

Flour was selling at the Natches for
one dollar and fifty cents per barrel.

From Havanna, Dec. 16.

“ The demand for horses has been but
a temporary affair, and is now over. Af-
ter the expiration of this month, no mer-
chandise, of any description, will be al-
lowed entry in American bottoms.”

From Washington, Jan. 3.

“ LOVELL, who keeps the Union ta-
vern, in this city, finds Tom Paine as pro-
itable an animal to be kept for show, as
an Ourang-Outang. For this purpose he
is daily exhibited. Strangers, who come
into the city, feel a curiosity to see him;
they go to Lovell's, and for the price of
a dinner, they are gratified with the
sight of this wonderful creature, at the
table.”

(Boston Gaz.)

A noble lord once asked a clergyman
who dined with him, why the goose, if
there was one, was always placed next to
the parson. “ Really,” said the parson,
“ I can give no reason for it; but your
question is so odd, that I shall never see
a goose again without thinking of your
Lordship.”

J. & JAS. H. TUCKER,

Have for Sale,

14 Hhds. first quality, Muscovado
Sugar,
25 Bbls. do. do.
25 Bags green Coffee,
1200 Bushels coarse Salt,
500 Spanish Hides,
1000 Hanks Scine Twine,

And a general assortment of

GROCERIES.

N. B. They will give orders for
Salt in Turk's Island at 60 and 90 days
credit.

Jan. 31.

co

NEGROES TO HIRE.

A FEW Negroes for this year may
be hired of the subscriber, if imme-
diate application is made. Among them
is an excellent house servant, a cook, and
washer.

W. STEWART,

At M'Call's Nail Factory.

Jan. 31.

d3

Printing in all its variety exe-
cuted at this office.

For Sale, Freight or Charter

The good SLOOP
New-York Packet,
Stephen Barker,
Master;
ready to receive a cargo on reasonable
terms. Apply to

JOHN G. LADD,
Who has just received by said vessel,
30 hds. N. E. Rum,
50 lbs. Beef,
10 lbs. Oil,
400 Rhode-Island Cheese,
2 hds. Loaf Sugar,
5 pipes old 4th proof Cognac Brandy
of an excellent quality.

Also,
A small invoice of Window Glass and
Hollow Glass.

Jan. 6. d
or Falmouth and a Market.

The SHIP
Governor Strong,
(now lying at the Navy Yard)
so soon as weather permits
will commence loading at this port for
Falmouth and a Market. 50 hds. To-
bacco will be taken to the control of Jas.
Mackenzie and A. Glennie of London,
or on liberty; in the first instance an ad-
vance made by

A. HENDERSON and Co.

FOR SALE,
A few qr. casks of Sherry 3
years old, and some bags of Cotton at
moderate prices.—Also,
Bills on N. York & London.

Jan. 25. d300

For Falmouth & a Market.

The American Ship
GEORGE & MARY,
expected here to receive a car-
go of Tobacco in a few days.
The usual advances will be made on con-
signments by this ship to Thomas Mid-
leton and Co. London; but early ap-
plication must be made, as the greater part
of her cargo is already engaged.

R. T. HOOE, & Co.
Who have just received from Madeira, by
the ship Courier, via Norfolk,

A few pipes London particular
WINE, which they will sell at a low
price.

They have also on hand,
Dry Lisbon and Calcavello
Wines, Raisins in jars and boxes, Al-
monds in bags, and London Porter in
casks.

Jan. 27. eo

For Freight or Charter,

The Schooner
SPARROW
Captain COLEMAN,
but then upwards of 700 barrels. For
terms apply to the captain on board, or to
MARSTELLER and YOUNG.

Jan. 14. eo

Private Boarding.

The subscriber will accommo-
date 5 or 6 gentlemen as BOARDERS,
on moderate terms, either by the week,
month or year.

FRANCIS CRACROFT.
Fairfax Street, Jan. 15. eo

DIVIDEND.

THE commissioners in a commission
of bankrupt, awarded and issued
forth against John Gill, of Baltimore,
merchant, intend to meet on Wednesday
the 23d day of February next ensuing, at
4 o'clock in the afternoon, at their office
No. 49, Water street, Baltimore, in or-
der to make a dividend of estate and effects
of the said bankrupt; when and where
creditors who have not already proved
their debts, are to come prepared to prove
the same, or they will be excluded the be-
nefit of the said dividend.

WILLIAM MACCREURY, Assig.
JAMES H. HOOE. J. nees.

Jan. 27. 2200

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

For Sale or Rent.
THOSE two three story ERICK
HOUSES on the corner of King and Co-
lumbus Streets. They will be sold sepa-
rate or together, as may be preferred, or
they may be rented for one or more years
Apply to

THOMAS PATTEN.
Dec. 29. eo

FOR SALE,

THE House on Prince-Street now oc-
cupied by Mr. McClellan, in the un-
improved corner to Washington Street;
part payment will be taken in Alexandria
Marine Stock at par; for the remainder
a liberal credit will be given.

Also,
The corner Lot on Water and Duke
streets.

Exchange,

Two tracts of land in Caroline county
within four miles of the Bowling Green
of 1175 acres each, now leased to tenant;
it will be exchanged for property in
this town.

To Rent,

That valuable House, Store and Ware-
house, on King and Pitt streets, now oc-
cupied by Messrs. Denney and Powell—
this property will be handsomely improv-
ed to accommodate a tenant. Possession
given immediately, or on the first day of
March. Apply to R. I. Taylor, Esq.
or to the subscriber.

Has on hand, at reduced prices,

10 hds. first quality Sugar,
8 chests fresh Green Tea,
12 boxes Claret,
4 ton of Swedish Iron,
600 bushels of Ground Allium Salt,
3000 do. of Cadiz, on a credit of 120
days,

A few doz. Bandanna Handkerchiefs,

QUEENS WARE

in crates assorted for country stores.
Wanted to purchase for cash, a few
shares of the Bank of Alexandria and
ground rents of improved Lots.

W. GROVERMAN.

Broker.

Jan. 27. eo 200

POSTPONEMENT.

THE Sale of the Land in the
county of Loudoun, belonging to the estate
of George Carter, deceased, was unavoid-
ably postponed, owing to the indisposition
and consequent absence of one of the Ex-
ecutors. It will now certainly take place
on Thursday the seventh of April next, at
the town of Leesburg, and on the same
terms formerly advertised.

LANDON CARTER, Jan. } Executors.

THOMAS L. LEE, } 2000

Jan. 27. 2000

TO LET,

A CONVENIENT
Two Story HOUSE,
With a good Kitchen and Smoke House
joining. Also, a Stable for two horses
&c. &c. with a well improved garden of
half an acre.

The situation is very pleasant, having
a fine prospect of the river. For particu-
lars enquire of the Printer.

Jan. 14. eo

Wanted to Purchase,

Three or four young NEGRO
MEN, for which a generous price in cash
will be given. They are not intended for
the Bacon Man, or to be kept slaves for
life. Apply to the Printer.

Dec. 28. eo 200

To Rent,

A very convenient dwelling
HOUSE near the lower end of Royal
Street, lately occupied by Mr. Edmonds.

Also, to Sell or Rent,

A LOT on the upper part of Royal
Street, lately occupied by Mr. C. Jones.
The lot is 26 feet 4 inches front, and 123
feet 4 inches deep, with a 6 feet alley ad-
joining. There are on the premises two
large sheds with lofts, and a blacksmiths'
shop suitable for a coachmaker.

JOHN T. BROOKS.

Jan. 17. eo 200

For SALE, or RENT,

THE STORE I have occu-
pied for sometime past, situated on Prince
Street, opposite Col. Hooe's. There is on
hand in town more eligible or better cal-
culated for carrying on an extensive wet
or dry Good Business. The Cellar per-
fectly dry, with a door at each end, will
hold one thousand barrels of Flour.—
Twenty-five hundred barrels may be stored
upon the Premises without any incon-
venience to the occupant. For terms ap-
ply to

WILLIAM OXLEY.

December 7. eo

Printing in all its variety exe-
cuted at this office.

Notice

ALL persons having claims against
the estate of HENRY ROZER,
Esq. late of Norley-Hall, are requested
to bring them in for settlement on or be-
fore the first of June next.

BENJ'N DULANY, jun.
Surviving Executor of H. Rozer, dec'd.
January 14, 1803.

WILL BE SOLD,

On the first day of next February, at
Norley-Hall, the residence of the late
Henry Rozer, Esq.

A fine English BULL, with
two COWS of the same breed, remarkable
for their size and beauty; this stock
was brought in by Richard Parkinson,
and esteemed the best in England. A
good fine, with a large quantity of the
best fine twine, lately imported, will
also be offered for sale on the same day,
together with two boats, one of which is
a neat row boat, the other calculated for
fishing.

Also, one horse CHAISE with Har-
ness complete.

Jan. 14. ects

Ladies and Gentlemen's Shoe
and Slippers.

SAMUEL CLARK,

Next door to Peter Sherron's,
has just received and now opening, a
fresh and beautiful variety of Shoes &
Slippers, Kid and Morocco, of every de-
scription, Gentlemen's dancing Pumps,
(Morocco) and fine Shoes, Misses black
and coloured Morocco and Leather Slip-
pers, Boys fine and common Shoes and
Pumps, Childrens red Morocco and Lea-
ther Shoes, and 200 pair Negroes, large
size, coarse Shoes, which offers for
sale at the following retail prices, viz.

Ladies Kid	7s 6d 10d
Black Morocco	6s 6d 7d
Coloured do.	6s 7d 8s 3d
Leather Slippers	5s 3d 6s
Mens belt qua.	9s 10s 6d 12s
Mens Morocco Pumps	9s 10s

Childrens Shoes and Slippers in propor-
tion.

ALSO,

For Cash or Barter for Flour,	
30 lbs. belt No. 1 Beef	
20 half do. Mess do.	
30 lbs. Mackerell	

Boston packed.

Jan. 18. eo

NOTICE.

Will positively be Sold, at Public Sale
on the premises, the first day of April
if fair, if not the next fair day therel-
after,

A tract of LAND in the coun-
ty of Loudoun, on Goose Creek, near the
Mill formerly owned by Col. Simon Trip-
lett, containing 500 acres, a considerable
part of which is in Wood; formerly the
property of Augustine Love, and by him
conveyed to Alexander Gordon, and by
said Gordon conveyed to the subscribers
for the benefit of his creditors. One fifth
of the purchase money to be paid on the
day of sale, two fifths in twelve months,
and the remaining two fifths in eighteen
months from the day of sale; for which
payments approved security will be re-
quired.

JONAH THOMPSON,
BENJ. COMEGYS,
JACOB HOFFMAN.

Jan. 18. ects

A P R O P O S A L
B Y S A M U E L B I S H O P
For publishing by Subscription,
L E T T E R S
O N T H E

Elementary Principles

OF

E D U C A T I O N .

By Elizabeth Hamilton,
Author of the "Memoirs of Modern Philoso-
phers," &c.

CONDITIONS.

I. The Work shall be comprised in two
Dodecimo volumes, of about 450 pages
each, & shall be printed in the best manner,
on fine Paper, and new Type.

II. The price will be one Dollar per vol-
ume in boards, payable on delivery.

** A very considerable number of Co-
pies being already subscribed for, the work
will be put to Press, and finished without
delay.

Subscription received by the Pub-
lishers

CARVING, GILDING, and

VARNISHING.

Mrs. RACHEL ATKINS,
(From Philadelphia)

In Prince-street, between Fairfax and
Water-Street, next door to Dr. Dick,
in the house lately occupied by GROVE
WRIGHT:

Respectfully informs the citizens of
Alexandria that she intends residing here
for a few months, and will be happy in
executing any orders in the above branch-
es of business. She regilds and varnishes
old frames so as to make them appear like
new—and likewise varnishes them with a
particular kind of varnish that will bear
washing.

She has on hand,
A large and elegant assortment of
Prints, Looking-Glasses, &
GIRANDOLES.

of every description, which will be sold
at the lowest terms for cash.

Orders from distance will be punctu-
ly attended.

Nov. 15. eo

ADAM LYNN

Has just received,
A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF
Jewelry, plated, Japanned & fancy
GOODS, of a superior quality, and of
the newest Patterns,

CONSISTING OF
Gold Lockets, Rings, Ear-
Rings, Bracelets, Watch Keys, Seals; pearl
Rings, Bracelets, &c. plated Urns, Tea
Pots, Castors, Candlesticks, &c. Japanned
Urns; Tea Trays and Bread Baskets; gilt
Necklaces, Brooches, Bracelets, Watch
Keys, Seals, Chains, &c. Knives & Forks,
Penknives, Razors, Scissars; Paints in
boxes; marking Types in boxes complete;
Snuff Boxes; plated & steel Spurrs; gold
and silver Epaulets; Lace Cord, Thread,
Spangles, Purls, silver Thimbles, Tooth
Picks & Pencil Cases, with a number of
other articles.

He has also for Sale,
Watchmakers Materials, and
gilt and common Watch Keys, by the
dozen, and Crucibles.

He manufactures, as usual, all kinds of
Gold and Silver Work, to any pattern.
Nov. 24. d300

W. HARTSHORNE,
Has for Sale at his store on Col. Hooe's
Wharf,

2 Pipes London Market Ma-
deira Wine, four years old,

1 Pair Burr Mill Stones, five feet diameter,
1000 Bushels Lisbon Salt, first quality,
15 Tons Swedish Bar Iron, fine drawn,

18 Tons Phl. do.
First quality Brown Sugar by the hogs-
head and barrel,

Philadelphia Lump and Loaf Sugar by the
hogshead and barrel, part in loaves not more
than 6 lbs. each,

Plaster of Paris by the ton or bushel,
Tobacco in kgs.

A few barrels of new Pork and Beef,
Hay in bundles about 200 lbs. each,